

CHINA



MAIL.

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HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1878.

日九月二十日丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, George Street, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BLAINE & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—SAYLE, CAMPBELL & CO. Anoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGES & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 650,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
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Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
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Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

To Let.

TO LET,
NOS. 4, and 5, PROSPER TERRACE, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

To Let.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.
House Nos. 2 and 8, Pedder's Hill, "Bliss Villa," Poi-foon, Furnished.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.
Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

To Let.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Three Offices, in Club Chambers.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
Hongkong, January 19, 1878.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNST JOHN EITZEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.
To be had from MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and MESSRS KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 5, 1877.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, ex Godown.
Apply to
BATTLES & CO.
Hongkong, December 8, 1877.

For Sale.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.
HAVE FOR SALE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN COOKING & PARLOUR STOVES.

FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.
Superior California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS.

FAIRBAK'S SCALES, from 400 lb.

BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS, various patterns.

VELVET and TAPESTRY SOFA CARPETS and RUGS.

DOOR MATS.

HORSE BLANKETS.

Central and Pin-fire CARTRIDGE CASES.

Gun-WADS, PERCUSSION CAPS.

STATIONERY, of every description.

BOOKS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

NOVELS, SCHOOL BOOKS.

SCHEET MUSIC and SONGS.

French APPLES, and LEMONS.

SMALL BELLIES, in Kits.

MACKEREL, TONGUES & SOUNDS.

Family PIG PORK, and Prime MEAT.

BEEF, in 25 lb. each.

CAVIARE, SARDELLES, and Sliced ANCHOVIES.

Prime American BACON and HAMS.

Cutting's JAMS and JELLIES Assorted.

GRAHAM FLOUR, CORN MEAL,

RYE MEAL, &c., &c.

Canned Dessert FRUITS.

Compressed CORNED BEEF, and

BEEF TONGUES.

PICKLED SALMON, in Quantities to suit Purchasers.

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S OIL MANS' STORES, of every kind; Fresh Supplies received by every Steamer.

CLARET in Cask, (BANDOL), Superior Quality.

BARCLAY PERIN'S PORTER, in Hogsheads and Kilderkins.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by E. & J. BURKE, in Pints and Quarts.

Bass PALE ALE, Bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, in Pints and Quarts.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, January 3, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
MR. HORATIO GAY JAMES was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January, 1878.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.
Hongkong, January 5, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted in my name will from This Date be Carried on under the Style of GROSSMANN & CO., Mr G. A. GROSSMANN having become a Partner thereto.

C. F. GROSSMANN.
Hongkong, January 1, 1878.

NOTICE.

MR. BERNHARD SCHMACKER is authorized to sign our Firm by procription.

CARLOWITZ & CO.
Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai,
January 1, 1878.

NOTICE.

MR. H. F. MEYERINK has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from This Date.

HONGKONG, January 1, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr JOSEPH PERROTT BARRESI in our Firm in CHINA CEASES from This Date.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.
Hongkong, December 31, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style or Firm of GEO. R. STEVENS & CO., who will henceforward conduct the Agency of the AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

G. R. STEVENS.
Hongkong, December 20, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself at this Port as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

J. Y. VERNON SHAW.
Hongkong, November 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself at this Port under the Style of F. WEST POINT IRON WORKS, ENGINEERS and BOILERMAKERS, BY WILLIAM DUNPHY & CO., Late Manager of the NOVELTY IRON WORKS, Hongkong.

W. M. DUNPHY.
Hongkong, December 10, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself at this Port under the Style of F. WEST POINT IRON WORKS, ENGINEERS and BOILERMAKERS, BY WILLIAM DUNPHY & CO., Late Manager of the NOVELTY IRON WORKS, Hongkong.

W. M. DUNPHY.
Hongkong, December 10, 1877.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

PARCELS EXPRESS AGENCY, in connection with WHEATLEY, & CO., LONDON. Packages Received for transmission to Great Britain by each P. & O. Mail; Charges can be Collected either here or in England. The following particulars of Packages are required—Contents, Value, Address of Consignee, and whether Insurance be desired.

SPECIAL ORDER DEPARTMENT.—Orders Received and Promptly Executed, for Books, Scientific Instruments, and European Goods of any Description.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
General Agents.**

Hongkong, January 14, 1878.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-third Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be Held at the Office of the Company, No. 50 A, Queen's Road, on FRIDAY, the 26th January instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts declarining a Dividend and electing a Director and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 2, 1878.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th day of January instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 2, 1878.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Hotel on FRIDAY, the 25th January instant, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 16th instant, inclusive.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Association will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 16th instant, inclusive.

Persons collecting Dividends for absent Shareholders are requested to exhibit their Powers of Attorney for registry at this Office.

By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & CO.,
Secretaries.

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Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notices to Consignees.

INCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "OCEANIC," from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

G. B. EMORY,

Agent.

Hongkong, January 18, 1878.

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CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Norwegian Bark "VEGA," NORDBERG, Master, from HAMBURG, are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside the Vessel.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 8, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. du POUEY,

Agent.

Ex "Sind."

Mr G. K. Harman, 1 case Cricketing H.M.S. Mosquito, Goods, from London, Hongkong, January 17, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. SINDH.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Indus," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godown, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before To-Morrow, the 10th Inst., at Noon, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Wednesday, the 16th January, 1878, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. du POUEY,

Agent.

Hongkong, January 9, 1878.

Volume Sixth of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. III.—Vol. VI.

—OF THE—

CHINA REVIEW
CONTAINS—

Imperial Confucianism.

A Visit to the Country of Gentlemen.

The Rhymes of the Shih-king.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.

The Tang Kou Chi.

Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangnan.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—

On Silk-worm Ooze.

Native Literature on Chinese Porcelain.

A Chinese Advertisement.

Studies of Words.

Distillation in China.

A Chinese Coin.

The Desert of Gobi.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, January 14, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.

SAMUEL BROWNE, Secretary.

A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets \$31,700,000

Surplus \$6,600,000

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

ON and after This Date the PRICE of our ICE will be TWO CENTS per Pound.

KYLE & BAIN,

Proprietors.

162 HOUSE,

January 21, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR LONDON.

The Steamship

"GLENGLYME"

shortly expected from SHANG-HAI and AMOY, will be despatched as above on or about the 31st Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents, S. S. "Glenlyme."

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

FOR YOKOHAMA, HIAGO AND NAGASAKI.

The Steamship

"GALLEY OF LORNE"

will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Inst., at 3 o'clock p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents, S. S. "Galley of Lorne."

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. "Galley of Lorne" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Yokohama, unless notice is given before Noon to-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 28th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents, S. S. "Galley of Lorne."

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

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Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessel, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

FORMOSA, German 8-m. schooner, Capt. Schwer.—Melschers & Co.

VESTA, German barque, Capt. R. Dirks.—Melschers & Co.

ADELINA & MARIANNE, German barque, Captain C. N. Dahl.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

QUICKSTER, American barque, Captain Barnaby.—Captain.

TARZAN, German brig, Captain Kaemena.—Melschers & Co.

MAROLA, British steamer, Capt. J. H. Broker.—Siemens & Co.

ABERNYTY, British barque, Captain Conquor.—Order.

ZANZIBAR, British steamer, Captain Gardner Fox.—Captain.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 20, "Galley of Lorne," British steamer, 1389, McDonald, London Nov. 20, via ports of call, and Singapore Jan. 8, General—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Jan. 20, "Quarta," German steamer, 731, Haye, Salgon Jan. 12, Rice.—CAFFALE.

Jan. 20, "Nautilus," German gunboat, 500, Valois, Swatow Jan. 19.

Jan. 20, "Yettung," British steamer, 289, Hawkins, Haikong Jan. 18, Rice.—Kwok ACERONG.

Jan. 21, "Tigre," French steamer, 2054, Lormier, Shanghai Jan. 16, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Jan. 21, "Ningpo," British steamer, 761, R. Chas, Shanghai Jan. 16, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

Jan. 21, "Lady Bowen," British barque, 892, James Fox, Swatow Jan. 19, Ballast.—CAPTAIN.

Jan. 21, "Volga," French steamer, 1043, Rolland, Yokohama Jan. 15, Mails and General (2,191 bags Rice and \$44,290 Treasure).—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 20, "Glory," for Toulon.

20, "Cilurnum," for San Francisco.

20, "Altona," for Whampoa.

20, "Refractanshaw," for Whampoa.

20, "Hocheung," for Canton.

21, "Cassandra," for Saigon.

21, "Zambanga," for Haiphong.

21, "H. M. S. Fly," for Singapore.

21, "Ningpo," for Canton.

CLEARED.

Samos, for New York.

Namoa, for Coast Ports.

Clara, for Swatow.

Vicount Madug, for Trieste.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per "Galley of Lorne," from London, via ports of call and Singapore, Mrs Barrow and child, Messrs Gott, Fenwick, McKie, and 200 Chinese.

Per "Tigre," from Shanghai; for Hongkong, Mrs Lily Lub, Messrs Hall and John Brown, and 22 Chinese; for Singapore, Mr Harley Rose; for Galle, Mr Kratul.

Per "Volga," from Yokohama; for Hongkong, Messrs Madge, and Fleiter; for Macassar, Messrs Ziegler, Fowle, Von Knoblock, Date Shinshiro, Maseda, Eymo, Mitte, Yoneko, Mr Rothmund, Messrs Adolph, Marie, Julie, Hayard, John Pierre, and Perrin Juies.

Per "Yettung," from Haiphong, 20 Chinese.

Per "Ningpo," from Shanghai, 81 Chinese, and 1 European deck (Mr J. Repp).

DEPARTED.

Per "Glory," for Toulon, 20 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer "Galley of Lorne" reports: Strong monsoon and heavy weather up the China sea.

The German steamer "Quarta" reports: First three days moderate winds, latterly strong North-easterly and North-westerly winds with high seas to arrival.

The British steamer "Yettung" reports: Strong N.E. gales throughout the passage.

The British steamer "Ningpo" reports: First day out heavy snow squalls, with fresh N.W. wind, and latterly part of the passage moderate, monsoon with cloudy weather throughout.

The British barque "Lady Bowen" reports: Had strong N.W. wind up to noon of the 20th, then had 6 hours calm, and from thence to port strong N.W. winds.

The British steamer "Bertha" reports: First part of voyage strong winds, middle part lay to for 48 hours during a strong N.E. gale and heavy sea, from thence to port fine weather and strong monsoon.

MONDAYS FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Vessels leaves for Coast Ports.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, January 23.—

3 p.m.—"Galley of Lorne" leaves for Yokohama, etc.

THURSDAY, January 24.—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Noon.—Sale of British barque "Alphington."

FRIDAY, January 25.—

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the H. C. & M. Steamboat Co., Limited, at No. 50 A. Queen's Road.

4 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the H. K. Hotel Co., Limited, at Hong-kong Hotel.

In the conclusion of a favorable arrangement.

Loss Account.—A further sum of \$3,000 has during the past six months been paid off, thus reducing the Company's debt to \$61,000.

Profit and Loss Account.—This account shows a Credit-Balance of \$7,245.19, of which amount the Directors, with your concurrence, propose to distribute amongst the Shareholders a dividend of \$2.50 per share, thus absorbing a sum of \$4,645, and to write the balance \$2,600.19 off "Hotel and Furniture" account.

Directors.—According to Section 82 of the Articles of Association two of the Directors, Messrs Wm. Reiners and F. Grosbien retire from the Board, but are eligible for re-election.

Auditors.—Messrs A. E. Vaucher and H. Cohen, the retiring auditors, are recommended by the Directors for re-election.

E. R. BEILIOES, (Chairman.)

Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrates Sitting.)

21st January, 1878.

DRUNK, DISORDERY AND INSTITUTE.

Charles Francois, a seaman unemployed, was charged with being drunk and assaulting the police. Inspector Thompson said that prisoner was a destitute and had been in receipt of subsistence money. Mr May fined him 20 shillings, or 2½ days' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Leung Asing, a boatwoman, and three others, were charged on remand, with being found in the unlawful possession of two bags of opium. She was fined 40 shillings, or 6 weeks' hard labour, but the others were discharged.

STEALING FOWLS.

Ili Ayan, a fishmonger, was sent to two months' hard labour for stealing a fowl at Queen's Road East.

STEALING PANTS.

Mok Aming, a doctor, was sent to 14 days' hard labour for stealing a pair of trousers.

DARCIENY.

Wong Ato, described as a mendicant, was sent to 4 months' hard labour for stealing \$14 from a money changer's stall. He had snatched the money off the stall and run away. Defendant admitted the charge, but said he had only intended taking \$1 to pay his passage back to his native place, as he could not get employment.

DRUNK.

Charles Abraham, a cooper, belonging to H. M. S. *Zaruping*, was fined 50 cents and to pay 50 cents amends for the above offence, and refusing to pay chair-hire.

Wan A-J, a cook, was sent to 21 days' hard labour for stealing a spar.

GAMBLING.

Chen Ashui, a hawker, was fined \$1 for gambling on the Recreation Ground.

STEALING FOULS.

Li Atal, a farmer, was sent to 4 months' hard labour for stealing \$1 worth of opium from the person of one Wong Atal.

STEALING FOWLS.

Kwok Aluk, a tin-smith, was sent to 4 months' hard labour for stealing fowls from the China Bakery Company's premises at Wan Chai.

SUPREME COURT.

(Before the FULL COURT.)

21st January, 1878.

THE "YESO" EXPLOSION CASE.

Regina v. W. H. King.

This case came on for argument to-day, before the Full Court, on the reserved points of law raised by Mr Francis on behalf of the 2nd prisoner, the 3rd Engineer on board.

Mr Francis, instructed by Mr Dennis, appeared in support of the points reserved, and

The Attorney General, the Hon. G. Phillips, instructed by Mr Sharp, Crown Solicitor, appeared to oppose.

On assuming his seat, the Chief Justice said he understood the Counsel for the 1st prisoner would not trouble the Court with any argument; therefore, so far as the 1st prisoner was concerned, the verdict of guilty would stand good.

Mr Francis then argued on the points reserved. He regretted that he had to trouble the Court, but the case of the 2nd prisoner differed very much from that of the Chief Engineer. The first point was that the information was insufficient, that the particular act of neglect should have been set out. The 2nd point was that there was no proof of any legal duty incumbent on 2nd prisoner, with reference to the deceased. The prisoner had not charge of the dangerous weapon at the time of the explosion, the persons in charge at the time being the Chief and Second Engineers. And secondly, he had no responsible charge generally of the machinery, and the only person responsible was the Chief Engineer. In fact, one of the witnesses had said there was no such thing as division of responsibility, the Chief Engineer being responsible, and the law imposed no duty on any one except the person who was legally responsible. The learned counsel then cited the Pengo murder case, in which the Judge remarked in his summing up that the servant in the house could not be convicted of manslaughter, as the law imposed on her no duty to supply food to the deceased. The 3rd point was that assuming the prisoner had been guilty of neglect, and the only neglect alleged was not reporting the state of the garrison stay to the Chief Engineer, the neglect was altogether too remote, and was not the immediate and proximate cause of the accident. The prisoner, moreover, had no means of preventing the accident; even supposing he had reported, he could not have prevented the explosion, as he had no power to repair the defect. The immediate and proximate cause of the accident was the sudden pressure created by the drawing of the fire, and the prisoner's assumed neglect to report was too remote to hold him responsible, other incidents having intervened between the neglect and accident. The point was misdirection of the Jury by the Court. His Lordship had told the Jury that if there was any neglect whatever, it was culpable negligence. The learned counsel contended

that His Lordship ought to have told the Jury to find the degree of negligence; it was not every act of negligence that would render a person criminally liable, it must be gross negligence. His Lordship ought to have directed the Jury to find negligence which they considered amounted to culpable negligence. His Lordship did not point out to the Jury there were degrees of negligence—ordinary and gross negligence. Mr Justice Snowden had laid it down as law to the Jury that any neglect was culpable negligence, instead of informing them, that there were degrees of negligence. The learned counsel believed that the scale of the Jury's majority might have been reversed, had his Lordship not told them that any neglect was culpable negligence.

Mr Justice Snowden observed that in this case, the degree of the negligence was out of the question altogether; it was either culpable negligence or none at all.

Mr Francis said in this case the Jury had found there was negligence, but they could not agree as to the degree of negligence, and his Lordship told them that any negligence was culpable negligence.

The Court was then adjourned till 3 p.m.

The Attorney General then replied. He contended that the particulars of an indictment need not be set out, and quoted the Ordinance 2 of 1869. On the 2nd point, he contended that any one in charge of a dangerous machine was expected to shew ordinary skill and to exercise reasonable care. The prisoner, as engineer had a duty cast upon him by law towards the public as well as towards his employers. It was his duty to have reported to the Chief Engineer the state of the garrison stay. On the 3rd point the Attorney General submitted that the cause of the accident was undoubtedly due to the bad state of the boiler. If the prisoner had not neglected to report the same to the Chief Engineer, it might have been repaired; if he had done so he would have been relieved of his responsibility. The actual cause of the accident was the defective condition of the boiler, and not the generation of more steam on the drawing of the fire. The fires had always to be drawn on coming into port, and the extra pressure should have been allowed for and was always allowed for.

As to the point of misdirection to the Jury the Attorney General submitted that if any objection was taken, it should have been taken at the time. The Chief Justice said on that point he had made up his mind and did not wish to hear the Attorney General. He held that sufficient attention had been drawn to the distinction between negligence and culpable negligence.

Mr Francis then briefly recapitulated the first three points and adduced further arguments thereon. Judgment was reserved.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Jan. 21.

SIR.—The letter of "J. C. E." in your columns of Saturday last demands, I will not say is worthy, of some attention. It bristles with errors. His Excellency the Governor (why not His Lordship?) he has much right to that title as Bishop Burdon must have felt that some parties in the Colony were disposed to disapprove of his presence at St. Paul's College. Else why so elaborate an apology for his absence? Why was the Colonial Chaplain conspicuous at such a time by his absence? Where were other members of the Church of England Clergy? Not to speak of influential members of the Community, who might have been expected to grace so important an occasion by their presence. His Excellency's remarks were quite *ad rem* as to the position of educational parties in this Colony and in England also. They touch upon each part of the subject most pointedly, showing that the speaker had made himself master of the details of all the various interests concerned.

Takes, for instance, the happy c munition of Bishop Burdon's zeal for Education, not for Christianity, as exhibited in St. Paul's College. "J. C. E." goes beyond the mark when he asserts that in all the schools under the Grant-in-aid scheme "there are school hours enough for religious and secular teaching and both are given thoroughly." I could name more than one institution here now receiving aid under this scheme in which the religious teaching is confessedly squeezed out and reduced to a mere shadow in consequence of its vigorous exclusion from the four secular hours. Few European or Eurasian children can stand more than four hours daily study here, and scriptural knowledge has but a poor chance outside of the four hours which in the teacher's eyes may go at examination.

A parent recently complained to me that there was hardly more Christianity taught at St. Paul's College than at the Central School.

The Central School is the Government School but not the school of the whole of the Government of Hongkong. It is the school of the secularist party. Former Governors found that they could teach decided Christianity in the school of a Christian Government. Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell forced the secular system upon the Colony in preference to the establishment of a high class school for Europeans which badly wanted then, in yet more badly wanted now.

"J. C. E." is sadly out in his statement that in England the denominational schools are rapidly giving way before the secular board schools. "The wise was father to the thought." It may be so as regards the few and scattered scholastic attempts of non-conformity, but it is not so as regards the definite domestic schools of the Church of England. These during the past seven years have provided places for new scholars in the proportion of 7 for every 8 provided by the sects and school boards together.

It is very easy to assert glibly as does "J. C. E." in his duty of Government to educate the people. I may equally assert that it is the duty of Government to feed—to clothe the people! I would simply ask what people? and is Government bound to compel people to be educated? In my eyes it is the duty of a Christian Government to see that a Christian education is provided for all its subjects. If as J. C. E. says it is not the duty of Government to teach religion in the schools, then Government has no business to do anything for the support of schools maintained for religious ends. Neither have those whose principle it is that the Christian religion should be entirely independent of State support, any right to receive Government money to support their Mission Schools.

H. E.'s remarks point clearly to the only satisfactory solution of the question here:

Each party wants rebuilding done as speedily. Let the secular—the Church of England, and the Roman Catholic party each receive Government help equally and impartially in the shape of buildings adapted for first class elementary schools similar to the present Central School; let each receive future aid strictly by results ascertained by careful examination in secular subjects. Thus the difficulty will be solved. It does not affect the low class elementary schools. It is simply a question of highest class elementary school—a question which, as the number of Protestant families residing here increase, will present increased difficulties for the consideration of the Executive.

I am Sir, yours &c.,

SINH QUA NON.

China.

SHANGHAI.

(*Courier*)

We understand that a telegram has been received to the effect that the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ganges*, running between London and Marseilles, has been lost in the Thames.

Our community will hear with very sincere regret, that Mr C. W. Goodwin, late Acting Judge of H. M. Supreme Court for China and Japan, is dead. He died shortly after noon this day (Jan. 17th) after a long and very painful illness. Mr Goodwin was only in his sixty-first year, as we learn from "Men of the Time," which has the following notice of him:

Goodwin, Charles Wylliffe, son of the late Charles Goodwin, Esq., was born at King's Lynn, in 1817, was educated at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in high classical honours in 1838, and was chosen Fellow of his College. He ceased to be a Fellow in 1847, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1848. He edited the "Anglo-Saxon Life of St. Guthlac;" the "Anglo-Saxon Legends of St. Andrew and St. Veronica;" a "Greek Fragment upon Magic;" the "Copyhold Enfranchisement Act;" the "Succession Duty Act;" and the "Probate Act;" in the "Cambridge Essays" for 1858; and of "The Mosiac Cosmogony," in "Essays and Reviews."

On the establishment of the Supreme Court here, he was appointed Assistant Judge, a post which he filled, except when Acting Judge during the temporary absence of Sir Edmund Hornby in England, until the summer of 1876, when Sir Edmund having retired, Mr Goodwin became Acting Chief Judge; and removed from Japan, where he had been fulfilling his duties during the preceding three years, to Shanghai. During his former residence in Shanghai, he had not only taken a warm interest in whatever was for the good of the community, but he was a most useful member of the N. C. B. of the Royal Asiatic Society. His scientific tastes never left him, and he was a frequent contributor to learned societies at home. So far as his time allowed he continued such labours in Yokohama, and doubtless would have renewed them here. His illness, however, attacked him shortly after his arrival, and he has even been unable for many months to take his seat on the Bench. Every one who knew Judge Goodwin loved him; and we feel that no words we can pen can express to his widow and family the deep sympathy we all had for their heavy bereavement.

A Letter received by the American mail from Consul General Myers says, in relation to the letter which Mr O. B. Bradford was convicted for tampering with—"Bradford captured Dr Magowan's letter to my brother from the mails; mine was taken from my desk and drawers in my office."

(*Newspaper*)

Some further interesting experiments were made Monday forenoon, with the telephone, in presence of the Municipal Council and in the afternoon before other residents. Four telephones were worked, two at each end of one of the ordinary telegraph wires stretching from the Central Police Station to the Police Station at Hongkew, a temporary connection being made by a continuation of the wire from thence into Mr J. D. Bishop's drawing-room, where the circuit was completed.

The other end of the wire was carried into Mr Pentold's office. The experiments in the forenoon were not nearly so successful as those in the afternoon, the noise of conversation carried in the room interfering greatly with the vibrations of the diaphragms, and consequently the transmission of vocal sounds—though the transmissions were in one sense useful as showing the extreme sensitiveness of the metal and enabling a test to be made as to how much, or rather, how little, noise might be made without interfering with the tiny discs. Illustrations were given in the afternoon by Mr Bishop from his drawing-room, Mr. Wells conducting the experiments from the Central Station end. Conversation was maintained, songs were sung, and the piano played—all being heard by those in Mr Pentold's office with astonishing clearness and ease. Sufficient power was educed at starting to send the tones of the human voice 200 miles, this distance being afterwards increased, by the insertion of more of what are termed "resistances;" thereby multiplying the power to about 10,000 "units," equal to 600 miles; at which almost incredible distance, Mr. Bishop assures us, words could be distinctly heard through the telephones used. A brief account of the modus operandi might be interesting. Each station is provided with a Siemens's magneto-inductor and bell, for calling attention. The call being responded to on the bell, talking through the telephone begins. The resistance of bells and inductors is equal to about 60 miles of ordinary line wire, so that the shortest resistance worked through Monday was equal to at least 50 miles, not including resistance of line wire connecting stations. The experiments were very successful.

It is very easy to assert glibly as does "J. C. E." in his duty of Government to educate the people! I may equally assert that it is the duty of Government to feed—to clothe the people! I would simply ask what people? and is Government bound to compel people to be educated?

In my eyes it is the duty of a Christian Government to see that a Christian education is provided for all its subjects. If as J. C. E. says it is not the duty of Government to teach religion in the schools, then Government has no business to do anything for the support of schools maintained for religious ends. Neither have those whose principle it is that the Christian religion should be entirely independent of State support, any right to receive Government money to support their Mission Schools.

H. E.'s remarks point clearly to the only satisfactory solution of the question here:

merchants could not raise this sum, and although eight or nine days have passed it has not yet been paid. The Captain has informed the merchants that they are subject to a demurrage of 60 yen for every day's delay.

A correspondent writes to the *Jay Mail*:

"On December the 21st the hoisting engines, machinery and various pumping engines, connected with the Heigori Blast Furnaces at Kamaishi, were set in motion by Mr Casley, for preliminary trial, and were found to work most satisfactorily. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood came in crowds to see them, to whom extraordinary sight of powerful motion produced by no visible means, some declaring it to be a miraculous work of the Deity. Considerable excitement prevailed but good order was kept."

We read in the *Echo du Japon* that the merchants of Tokio are about forming a Chamber of Commerce. This looks like business.

E. S. Benson, Esq., late Municipal Director in Yokohama, has been appointed United States Consul at Kobe in the place of General Stadel, who is promoted to Shanghai.

SAN FRANCISCO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Dec. 17th, 1877.

After many prayers, hopes and fears, the rain has set in, apparently in good earnest, and already business in almost every department has rallied. The spirits of our people are as reliable as barometers this winter and go up when the rain falls, and down when the rain holds up, as merrily as the mercury itself in its rises and falls.

Stocks have been extremely brisk for a few days past. The Ophir excitement has turned out as expected. Sharon loses the reins of government, although he still retains two of his trustees. As a matter of course it falls into the hands of Flood and O'Brien. There is very little, these times, that does not fall into the hands of Flood and O'Brien. They now hold the controlling share of more than a mile in the Comstock lode, a piece of property which is selling at about \$44,000,000.

As there are very few savings banks left to burst, the rascals are turning up in another line of business. The latest piece of chicanery was accomplished by one Schultz, a gentleman who has made himself somewhat prominent by late the erection and elaborate furnishing of a very elegant home and by the very liberal expenditure of money. As it is a very short time since they began to enrol him among the wealthy men, questions began to be asked, and Mr. Schultz was obliged to make some embarrassing explanations. It transpires that his first "haw" in the language of the street, was made by levying a timely assessment on Woodville stock, of which he was a most useful member of the mining company he was President. This sum amounting to \$60,000 he put in his pocket. This little performance he followed up by transferring to the Justice company, all right, title and interest, of the Alta stockholders in that mine for the magnificent sum of one dollar.

It would be a bad affair if Kwong Wing Sang and Co. forgot their philanthropy when they reached China and brought back a lot more at the same rate.

The six companies and the working men's organization have each addressed a letter to President Hayes, stating their several troubles and asking sympathy and help. Both documents are remarkably reasonable and temperate and the President would really find difficulty in adjudging between them if he had nothing but the letters upon which to found an opinion.

The sympathy in the eastern states is altogether with the Chinese, partly because they look on them as an oppressed people, and partly because they know nothing about it anyhow.

Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSSELLS;

Also,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 24th January, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *TIGRE*, Commandant LORMIRE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marsells, and accepted in transit through Marsells for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 23rd January, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POURY,
Agent.

Hongkong, January 17, 1878. ja24



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Aegea, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London.
Also,
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *MIRAZORE*, Captain PARISH, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 31st January, at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London, will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, January 18, 1878. ja31

**Occidental & Oriental Steam-
ship Company.**

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTIOT WITH THE
CENTRAL

AND
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched from San Francisco via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 1st February, at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 31st January. PAROEL PAQUAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SENGER TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight on Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. E. EMORY, Agent,
Hongkong, January 4, 1878. ja1

Intimations.

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & Co.,
PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS,
Queen's Road East,
HONGKONG.
September 18, 1877.

A FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. H. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;
and to
H. L. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA,
Wynham Street, formerly ATLANTIC CLUB,

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex S. S. *Tyee*, Revolving Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather, Velvet and carved-wood Albums, Cases and Frames, nice Albums for Cabinet Portraits only, Portraits of the Generals of the present Russo-Turkish War, Excellent British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.

Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

Intimations.

IN THE GOODS OF
GEORGE UNDERHILL SANDS,
Decesed.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons, having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of GEORGE UNDERHILL SANDS, late of Victoria, Hongkong, Patent Slip Proprietor and Ship-builder, who died at Victoria aforesaid on the 30th day of October, 1877, and whose Will was duly proved, Probate whereof was granted to WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, of Victoria aforesaid, Esquire, the Executor therein named by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction on the 8th day of November, 1877, are hereby required to send, in writing, the particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES at his address aforesaid, or to the Undersigned WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON, the Solicitor of the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, at the office of the said WM. HENRY BRERETON, 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 1st day of May, 1878.

And notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the last mentioned day, the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES will proceed to distribute the assets of the said GEORGE UNDERHILL SANDS amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES shall then have had notice; and that the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose Claim the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES shall not have had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 1st day of January, 1878.

WM. H. BRERETON,
Solicitor for the said
fe2] WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES.

AH YON,
SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND
STEVEDORE,
No. 57, Praya Wet,
SHIPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH
PROVISIONS & OILMANS
STORES
Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

K WONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand for Sale every
description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr AH YON has been appointed Manager,
and all Orders addressed to him at 57,
Praya, or to Mr FAT JACK, at 30, Hing
Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877. mol19

WASHING BOOKS,
(In English and Chinese).

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready
at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Panang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings and on Goods stored therein, as
Goods in Mateship, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up, Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE, " 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND, " 75,000
Total Capital and accumula- " Tls. 725,000
tions this date.

Directors:

E. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | C. KREBS, Esq.
M. P. EVANS, Esq. | C. LUCAS, Esq.

Secretaries:

MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.
London Bankers:

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and
the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the World, at current
rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS
OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be
annually distributed among all Contributors
of Business in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1877. mol1

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surance at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.

KWOK ACEHONG, Merchant.
PANG XM, Merchant.

HO SAM, Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.
LEE SING, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.
CHENG SING YOUNG, Merchant.
CHOY CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE granted on
BUILDINGS and on Goods stored
therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to
DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London, or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
\$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WIRE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Amoy, and
Nanking, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 14, 1878.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.
6. From Pedder's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.

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